

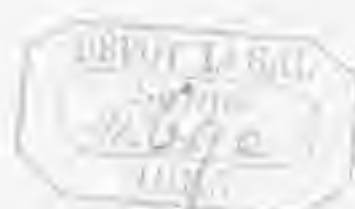
FLEURS MÉLODIQUES, N° 13.

TABARIN

OPÉRA
d'ÉMILE PESSARD

CRAMER

PARIS, ALPHONSE LEDUC.



Fleurs mélodiques

Transcriptions

POUR
PIANO

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Si J'étais Roi, d'A. Adam. Pr. 7,50. | 7 Le Bijou perdu, d'Ad. Adam. |
| 2 Les Lilas, de Debussart. | 8 Le Capitaine Fracasse, d'E. Pessard. |
| 3 Air d'Eglise de Stradella. | 9 La Belle Bourbonnaise, d'A. Coedès. |
| 4. Rappelle-toi, de G. Rupis. | 10 Aïda, de G. Verdi. . . . Pr. 7,50. |
| 5 Le Cruché cassée, d'E. Pessard. | 11 Le Char, d'E. Pessard. Pr. 7,50. |
| 6. Plaisir d'Amour, de Martini. | 12 Mina, d'Ambr. Thomas. Pr. 7,50. |

13. Tabarin, d'E. Pessard. Pr. 7,50

PAR

CRAMER

Chaque G^e

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Éditions

THÉÂTRE NATIONAL DE L'OPÉRA

TABARIN

OPÉRA D'EMILE PESSARD

FLEURS MÉLODIQUES

N° 13

CRAMER

Moderato. (♩ = 80)

(Quel est donc le sorcier barba)

Musical score for the Moderato section (♩ = 80). The piece is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It features a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The melody is marked with a trill (tr) and a ritardando (Rit. ad lib.) leading into the next section.

Adagio. (♩ = 50)

Le chant en dehors et bien soutenu.

Musical score for the Adagio section (♩ = 50). The piece is in 9/8 time and B-flat major. It features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a decrescendo (Dim) leading into the next section.

Cresc. poco a poco.

Musical score for the Crescendo section. The piece is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It features a decrescendo (Dim.) leading into the next section.

Dim.

A tempo.

Musical score for the A tempo section. The piece is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It features a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic.

Musical score for the Stretto and Rit. molto sections. The piece is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It features a pianissimo (pp) dynamic and a decrescendo (Dim.) leading into the next section.

CHŒUR DES BOUQUETIÈRES
Allegro. (♩ = 116)

First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and features a rapid sixteenth-note melody. The bass staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and contains a slower-moving accompaniment. The system concludes with a crescendo (*Cresc.*) and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a vocal line with lyrics "(Qui veut des roses.)" and features triplet markings (3). The bass staff continues the accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern.

Third system of musical notation. This system continues the vocal and piano accompaniment, maintaining the triplet markings in the treble staff and the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff shows a melodic line with some rests. The bass staff continues the accompaniment. A *Simili.* (simile) marking is present in the bass staff towards the end of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble staff, a crescendo (*Cresc.*) in the bass staff, and another piano (*p*) dynamic marking at the very end.



Allegro.

p *f*

Moderato. (♩=104)

MARCHE (*Place, place, des archers craignons les coups.*)

Rall. *ff* *Bien rythmé.*

p *f*

Cresc.

ff *pp*



Vivo. (♩ = 80)

p *f*

CHANSON BACHIQUE (*C'est le soleil attiédi de l'automne.*)
Le chant bien marqué

p





CHŒUR

(Vers ce treteau qui s'illumine.)

9

The musical score is written for a choir and piano. It consists of six systems of music. The first system begins with a piano introduction marked 'Cresc.' and 'f'. The choir part enters in the second measure of the first system. The piano part provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one flat), time signatures (4/4), and dynamic markings ('f', 'ff'). The final system concludes with a repeat sign and a 'ff' marking.